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Mr. Hoar's Rebuke of the President.

Senator HOAR's remarks on Wednesday concerning Presidential interference with the process of law-making in Congress were sound in every particular. Mr. HOAR and his fellow legislators in the Senate and House are the best judges of the present timeliness of the rebuke which the venerable statesman so vigor ously administered.

As regards the suggestion, formulation and enactment of laws, the functions of the Executive overlap those of Congress at two points, both sharply defined by the Constitution.

The President shall recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The vehicle for the conveyance of information or the expression of opinion is the President's message, annual or special. The President would undoubtedly have the right to put a measure of his own in technically complete form and then in an open message communicate his bill to the Senate and House for their consideration. Having been introduced by some Senator or Representative, it would acquire the same standing as any bill which any Senator or any Representative introduces " by request," the Congress being at that stage of the legislative process the sole judge of its necessity and expediency.

The President becomes an actual part of the machinery by which laws are made only when a bill has passed both houses of Congress and has been presented to him for approval by signature. If he disappproves the measure, he may send it back to Congress, stating his objections and requiring a two-thirds vote in each house for its enactment, instead of a mere majority vote. If the bill is enacted notwithstanding his veto, it is just as much his duty to execute the law he never signed as if he loved the statute with his whole heart.

It scarcely seems necessary to state these elementary principles of our Constitutional system. With the original recommendation of measures and the final exercise of the veto power the President's responsibility for legislation begins and ends. The duty to recommend is only the right of initial suggestion. The power of veto is only a check, a restraint upon legislation, not an agency of promotion and propulsion. Anything between the two is simply Executive lobbying.

Senator HOAR and many other members of the Legislative department of the Government understand and respect the distinct division of functions which the Constitution ordained as essential to the successful operation of our unrivalled system. They may well express anxiety when a President of the United States is not only publicly rerted as actively engaged in this sort of lobbying, but is also expressing freely, through other channels than the one provided by the Constitution, his approval or disapproval of the form of measures entirely within the province of the Congress to shape; and when his alleged unofficial indorsement of a particular bill is openly announced on the floor of the Senate as a reason for its enactment.

A Bryanite Democrat from Texas. young Morris Sheppard of Texarkana. quoted with enthusiastic admiration on Tuesday in the House these words of Mr. ROOSEVELT concerning the necessity of a change of attitude toward property:

"The vast individual and corporate for .. unes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial evatera, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and nation toward property.

This was the opinion of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Vice-President, expressed in his Labor Day speech at Minneapolis in September of 1901. Whatever may have been or may be Mr. ROOSEVELT'S idea of the necessity of a change of the attitude of Government toward property. he cannot really believe that for the purpose of effecting that change it is his right and duty to inaugurate a change in the attitude of the Executive toward the coordinate Legislative department, on his own hook and without the ceremony of Constitutional amendment.

----From the Miners' Headquarters.

Wednesday's testimony before the Strike Commission revealed a document from an office of the United Mine Workers of America, and, through affiliation between the two organizations, from the American Federation of Labor, proving the direct responsibility of MITCHELL'S men for the present coal famine, and indirectly connecting the strike's charac-

teristic lawlessness with headquarters.

In reference to President MITCHELL'S complaint that the miners who had been on strike were not reëmployed, the superintendent of the Schuylkill mines testified that a colliery which formerly employed 600 men was now idle because it was filled with water. Continuing, this witness described how the company's efforts to replace the used-up boiler plant, decided upon long before the strike, was blocked by the Mine Worker president of that district, JOHN FAHY This letter, written in reply to a contractor's application either for assistance or for freedom from molestation in putting in a new boiler plant, was produced:

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, DISTRICT NO. 9. "UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA. *APPILIATED WITH AMBRICAN PEDERATION

OF LABOR. "SHAMOKIN, PA., Aug. 20, 1902.

Mr. H. E. Mandeville, Hazleton, Pa. DEAR SIR: Your communication of recent received and contents carefully noted. On

account of existing conditions I cannot grant you the permission which, as I understand from your etter, that you request. Yours truly,

Plainly, to the extent that it was in the power of the Mine Workers to drown the mines, the mines would have been drowned, and mining made impossible

for the rest of the year. The word "permission" in the Fahy letter meant something more than appeared on the surface. It meant, should the refusal to permit the installment of a new boiler plant be ignored, that this lieutenant of JOHN MITCHELL'S and his men stood ready to assault the contractor's employees and destroy his property. President FAHY would not only prevent his own men from assisting in the rescue of the mine from flood, but they would intimidate, and, if necessary, murder any rescue crew made up of outsiders.

The indignation expressed by Commissioner GRAY over this revelation should be shared by the entire American | Ireland in respect of the higher educa-

Ireland and the Coming Session of Parliament.

It is certain, if Ministerial promises can be trusted, that the session of Parhitherto unapproached. If the bill con-Irish League. If, on the contrary, it cation of the voluntary purchase principle, which has been operative for some sixteen years, it will be very coldly received, even if not distinctly repudiated by the Irish Nationalists. Whatever form the measure may take, the attention of the United Kingdom is bound to be concentrated once more upon the Irish question for some time to come.

It is well known that the main objection raised by Mr. WYNDHAM, Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, to the compulsory principle is that a sweeping application of it would cost something like a billion dollars, and it is feared that the British taxpayer, already staggering under the load imposed by the South African war, would revolt at such a proposal. But, as we have formerly pointed out, Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, who, although an Ulster Unionist, upholds the land-purchase programme of the United Irish League, maintains that the proposed transaction would not really impose any additional burden upon the taxpayer. The money advanced to the Irish peasant for the purchase of his holding would be secured by a national loan, the interest and sinking fund of which would be provided by the annual installments payable in lieu of rent by the new peasant proprietor. In the punctual payment of such installments Mr. Russell firmly believes, and the reasons which he adduces for the belief seem conclusive.

Assuming, however, that we shall witness the introduction of an acceptable land-purchase scheme that will go far to place the arable soil of Ireland in the hands of the men who till it, we must recognize that two other acts of justice remain to be done if the conciliation of the Irish people is honestly desired. The fiscal relations of Ireland with Great Britain must be readjusted in accordance with the conclusions reached by reported in 1894, with hardly a dissentient voice, that Ireland was enormously overtaxed, and had been for upward of forty years. The attempt to refute the commission's report by the assertion that the tax on whiskey of which Ireland complains must be equitable, since the same tax is imposed in England and Scotland, is obviously sophistical. If an equal tax on coal were levied in the three kingdoms, it is manifest that England, a great producer of coal, would be unjustly mulcted, as compared with Ireland, which produces no coal at all. Equally unreasonable is it to say that, if whiskey is taxed more severely than beer, Irishmen have no grievance, because all they need to do is to substitute beer for whiskey. By precisely the same argument, ALVA's persecution of Protestants in the Low Countries might have been justified: all the Protestants had to do to relieve themselves from oppression was to turn

No less groundless is the contention that, when the Union was made, PITT intended that Ireland should be assimilated in finance with Great Britain. The truth is that the fulfilment of such a purpose was subject, in PITT's view, to two conditions: first, that the assimilation should not be made until the circumstances of Ireland should render the change just, and that, in any case, Ireland should be taxed only in proportion to her real means. No substantial attempt at assimilation was made until 1853, when Mr. GLADSTONE imposed on Ireland her existing fiscal system under circumstances which fulfilled neither of PITT's conditions. The proof is, as the Royal Commission showed, that since 1853 Ireland has been overtaxed to the extent of ten to fifteen million dollars a year. Not only has the Unionist Government refused to carry out the suggestions made by the Royal Commission, but it has never redeemed the pledge which it made some four years ago, that a further investigation of the subject should be undertaken. We repeat that Ireland will continue to be justified in desiring a repeal of the Act of Union unless her fiscal relations with Great Britain are thoroughly reconstructed.

Catholic Ireland has still another grievance, which, as Mr. A. J. Balfour has often acknowledged, ought to be redressed. We refer to the failure of the British Government to provide adequate facilities for the higher education of Irish Catholics. It is true that Trinity College, Dublin, has been thrown open in the sense that persons of any creed or of none may become undergraduates, obtain degrees and even become members of its governing body. Nevertheless. Trinity College remains a seminary for the sons of Irish Protestants, and the few Catholic students within its walls enter against the will of their Church. As to the so-called Queen's Colleges, they are tabooed by the Irish Bishops as

irreligious rather than non-religious institutions; and, if the College of Belfast suits Presbyterian ideas, Irish Catholics, as a rule, keep aloof from the colleges of Galway and Cork. The so-called Royal University is a mere examining board. On the other hand, the Catholic University of Ireland, which might be of signal service to the sons of Catholics if it were assisted by the State, receives not a shilling of public money, but depends for its existence on the charity of a very poor communion. Moreover, it is not invested with the power of conferring degrees.

In view of these facts the Unionist Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the subject, and nobody doubts that the report which should soon be forthcoming will sanction the Irish Catholic claims. Whether Parliament will legislate in accordance with the report is problematical, but certain it is that, until the claims of Catholic tion are duly recognized, there will still be an urgent Irish question.

The Dardanelles. On the thirteenth of the present month Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, withliament which is soon to open will be out its armament and flying the Russian distinguished by the introduction of a merchant flag, is reported to have enland-purchase bill for Ireland on a scale | tered the Dardanelles from the Mediterranean and to have passed to the Black structed for that purpose embodies the | Sea by the special permission of the Sulprinciple of compulsory purchase, it will tan. Previously the British Governobtain the cordial support of the United ment protested, but went no further than to say that it reserved to itself the simply extends a little further the appli- | right to do the same thing if it found it necessary in the future. There was no sign of intent to fight for the integrity of this famous clause of the treaty of 1856:

His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has, at all times, been prohibited for the ships of war of foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and that so long s the Porte is at peace his Majesty will admit no oreign ship of war into the said straits. And their Majesties (the sovereigns of the contracting parties), on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan and to conform them elves to the principle above declared."

The Russian Government was a party to this agreement, and has, therefore, in spite of the fact that the vessel was unarmed, committed an act in violation of its spirit. The British Government has virtually acquiesced in its abrogation by Russia, as it did in 1871, when Russia, after the Treaty of Frankfort, repudiated the clause forbidding her to build a war navy in the Black Sea, with the silent assent of the rest of Europe.

The last of the important articles of he Treaty of Paris is now gone. That treaty, with its subsidiary tripartite arrangement between Austria, France and Great Britain, guaranteeing the inegrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, collapsed when those three governments failed to prevent Russia's curtailment of Turkey in 1877. It is now consigned to the diplomatic dustbin.

The only question of interest that can now arise from it is as to what may happen should a British warship attempt to pass the Dardanelles. It is to be noted that although the Russian request was for four torpedo-boat destroyers to pass up the straits, only two are known to have gone; the others will probably follow in time. Their unarmed condition constitutes a precedent which Russia the Royal Commission, which, though | could, if so minded, oppose to the entry mainly composed of English experts, of one or more British warships with of Maracaibo rather loads us. their armament on board. But the other European Powers evidently regard the matter as no longer their affair. Germany for one, has said so officially.

Kant in Cook County.

For a day or so the Chicago Woman's Club has ceased to be beautifully objective. It has studied most things in heaven and earth and Cook county. It has gazed at the Cosmos till the Cosmos quailed. It has traced the allramifying ramifications of the All. It has thrown stones at Man, probably arboreal in his habits, chattering and munching in his genealogical tree. Now t fixes its calm, unfailing eyes upon the Ego. The members of the Study Class of the Philosophy and Science Department are trying to take " A New View of Self." In the words of Mrs. GWYNN GARNETT, chairman of the Philosophy and Science Department:

"It's KANT, and we are finding him so interesting, Our general subject is, ' Is the World a Mechanism or a Realizing Purpose? What Is the Self? Wha an We Know and What May We Belleve?"

Since a wholly unphilosophical and unreasonable doctor made us leave off smoking, we have not been able to sit upon the cloud-capt towers of German philosophy, but we know KANT perfectly well. He is the universal philosopher. His name is usually spelled with a "C." we believe. But back to the class. The New View " is to demonstrate that all the members of the Woman's Club are a part of the universal consciousness. So we suppose that the fact has been doubted. "We are coming here," says a member, " to obtain for our use a certain part of this universal consciousness. We don't know what they want of it, but they are entitled to it, and nobody can keep them out of their rights.

The Socratic method obtains among the new viewers. "What do you understand by 'soul' ? " asked Mrs. FANNIE HODGES NEWMAN. " A certain something in us that thinks," was the admirable Platonic reply of Mrs. GARNETT. " A certain something." By all the horses and ponies of Mr. Bohn, we recognize that " certain something and shake it warmly by the hand. PLATO and we are old chums, and even now we have a deep reverence for that immortal, indefinite, philosophical " something." But the examination is going on.

" Do you think 'think ' is a function?' inquires the Socratic Mrs. NEWMAN. Yes, I do," answered Mrs. GARNETT: to my mind, 'think' has a function. This seems an avoidance rather than an answer:

" Think ' is a function."

" Think ' has a function." Mrs. NEWMAN tells us that " 'think has a function;" but she leaves us in doubt as to whether " ' think ' is a function " or not.

Several members asserted that the

definition of a soul could not be " formed by human mind." Those of us who have been lucky and wise enough to be pupils at the Concord, Plymouth and other summer schools of philosophy know better. The Hon. FRANK SANBORN, for instance, the only Greek philosopher now living in Concord, will define you not only the Soul, but the Oversoul and the Undersoul. Now we don't believe that Mr. SANBORN or any other man is more subtle or has a prettier taste in definitions than Mrs. NEWMAN or Mrs.

GARNETT. We wish we could follow the class through the discussion. We must content ourselves with a few fragments of thought:

" If a mother relate her experiences to a child, the child will be given secondary experiences by particular laws that undertie the association of

"A child cannot repeat our experiences. Even n heredity he cannot."

" His personality is refined by the product of experiences.

All these Chicago philosophers have the reputation of making deserving pies, cakes and salads. They are practical as well as theoretical. But we can't resist the mournful impression that Mere Man s becoming a wart on the face of this improved and accomplished world. stage driver in the Catskills, an old observer, tells us: " The woman folks know a darned sight too much nowadays." And not in the Catskills or Chicago alone. We were stupid enough to ask a young woman the other night if she liked KIP-LING. She came as near sniffing and snorting as a pretty woman can; expressed deep contempt for KIPLING and cut across our bows with this question addressed to a woman: " Have you read The Mystery of the Infinite'?" We repeat that Mere Man is a wart, a vermiform appendix, a dead letter.

The revolution against President Castro seems to have unnatural vitality, considering the outside attack from Venezuela. Can some outside influence be assisting it?

To go further, can there be some outside influence back of Colombia's sullen refusal to make reasonable terms with us for the building of the Panama Canal?

Some Hoosiers complain that the Hon. BOOTH TARKINGTON " gets too much at-They say that the Indiana Legistention. lature contains other geniuses as worthy of glory as he. For example, the Hon. ADOLPH F. DECKER of Evansville, the youngest member and " the best dresser. Mr. DECKER "changes his clothes four times a day and has a suit of clothes for every year he has lived." He is only 22 and his stock of clothes is only beginning. We see no good reason why Fashion should be postponed to Literature, even in Indiana. Too few persons have as many as four suits of clothes; and of those too few. too few are industrious enough to change their togs four times a day. It is the habit of lazy and slovenly folks to jeer at persons who take thought wherewith they shall be clothed. Now, a dandy is useful for economic purposes. He keeps tailors, haberdashers, shoemakers, laundresses busy. He is a busy man himself, no matter how skilfully he conceals his employments by an affectation of indolence. He does what he can for art. And it pays the politician to be spruce. Mr. DECKER is on the right track and may become as distinguished as Mr TARKINGTON

We count ourselves among the admirers and in this country the defenders of the German Emperor: but the bullying, if not agreement-breaking, attack upon the forts

Can it be possible that the recent outbreak is a war parade for heme consump ion?

When the Hon. MARCUS ALONZO HANNA chairman of the Republican National Committee, appealed to the Delaware Republicans not to join with the Democrats in electing two Senators, he argued that the party is " entitled to the fruits of its victory." Senator HANNA used the word victory " loosely. The fact is that there has been as yet no proof that there has been a Republican victory in Delaware since the election of the Legislature that chose ANTHONY HIGGINS Senator.

If Senator HANNA bases his alleged Republican victory on the election of a number of Delaware legislators who, while calling themselves Republicans, are the personal property of Mr. J. EDWARD ADDICKS and who at this moment refuse to join with the Republicans in filling Delaware's Senatorial seats, unless their chief, ADDICES, is put into one of them, Senator HANNA is wrong. He is off the Republican track entirely.

Prof. ALBERT P. MATTHEWS of the University of Chicago tells his class in physiological chemistry regrettable things about their contents and the contents of the most abstinent of men and rabbits:

" Why, even in the case of persons who never touch a drop of liquor analysis has shown that their bodies contain alcohol. Rabbits also when we kill and examine them are found to have a certain unt of alcohol in them. And surely no on would accuse rabbits of being topers.

We suppose that it is useless to try to reform rabbits or men, but can't physiological chemistry be reformed? Can't processes of assimilation be amended and the presence of alcohol even as a temporary product in the insides be prohibited? Must the canteen be maintained in the human system?

We have had the happiness of examining the bill introduced into the Missouri House Representatives to prohibit the playing of football. The bill means well, but is far too mild. It makes the playing of football a misdemeanor. Why not a felony? It provides that the officers and managers of the State University, School of Mines State Normal schools, Agricultural College and public schools supported in part the State shall be fined or imprisoned if they allow the students to play football. These are wishy-washy and trivial pains and penalties. If the Missouri legislators want to abolish this atrocious game, they will make it murder in the first degree. In the opinion of many of our best sociologists football is nearly as criminal as a trust.

Squeezed between the Tobacco Trust and

the Cabbage Trust, what is the downtrodden consumer going to smoke?

Poyser's P's and Plenty.

From the La Grange (Ind.) Standard. Homer Poyser has nine children, the last on born last Monday. Their names are Piney, Perry, Purdy, Purcel, Pierceton, Pearl, Polly and Pansy. The last one is not yet named, but is will commence THE ROUTE FOR THE CANAL.

One Citizen's Idea of the Nation's Duty in View of Colombia's Obstructive Policy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Panama route for an interoceanic canal was deliberately accepted as the most desirable one by the engineers and delegates in Paris assembled at the call of M. de Lesseps. Onethird of the work of cutting the waterway has already been done by the original company

That this Panama route is the most practical has been affirmed by the United States Canal Commission, and Congress has authorized the President to take over the ights of the French company and arrange to complete the waterway.

Now Colombia seeks to impose unreason

able terms and thus prevent the accomplishment of a work of not alone national, but international, necessity. Shall this "stand-and-deliver" policy be accepted by the United States or shall another route be selected no nearly so desirable, and which, owing to natural obstacles, will limit the future expansion of the commerce of the world?

To-day steamers of some seven hundred feet length are found commercially desirable as freight carriers, and already builders are talking of the coming of the thousand-foot class. The commerce of the world is grow-ing by leaps and bounds. In less than fifty years the Pacific will be dotted with steamers as the Atlantic is now, and a sea-level canal will be an absolute necessity. Neither the Nicaragua nor any other known route except that of Panama will permit of such a canal except by tunnelling, which is impracticable. Shall Colombia be allowed to obstruct the manifest march of commercial and indus-

trial progress; be permitted to stand in the way of the necessities of the teeming lions who now are and in a few years will to greater extent be dependent on the trade of the world for their sustenance and wellbeing? Nature has provided what can be made

practical waterway between the two hemi-spheres of the earth, and the brains, ability and money necessary to do the work are a hand. For half a century the United States has policed this Isthmus of Panama, and kept transit open for the benefit of the world. The people of Panama could not do it: Colombia could not do it. The United States saw its duty and did it; not a duty to its own citizens alone, but to the citizens of the world as repre sented by their commerce.

Can we, then, as a people, with responsibil ities as well as privileges of one of the great representative nations of the earth, renounce our duties to the progress of civilization and permit Colombia to stay our hand in a work

We should not deliberately hurt and wound the susceptibility of our neighbors of Colombia, but if they won't trade with us, if they won't make reasonable arrangements, let the United States express its regrets and proceed as sensible business men would under like circumstances, and not be thwarted and turned aside, but legally proceed on lines of east resistance.

The French company has a legal concesfor building the canal. It has offered to sell its rights to the United States, turn ver to it all its stock, bonds and material including right of way. Why not buy and pay the price asked, and then quietly and deliberately push the work, finish it, and give the commerce of the world the desired

waterway? Well, can Colombia equitably and with rea son interfere? Will she dare obstruct the march of progress? Suppose she sulks and tries to nag and hinder our engineers and workmen; do we not now police the Isthmu and maintain law and order on the line of the railroad? Can't we do the same on the of the canal? Who will say us nay? All the nations of the earth are and will be proportionately as much interested in the cutting and maintenance of the canal as we are. commerce of England, France, Germany Russia, will all be benefited, and no doub some one of those nations would gladly do what we ought to do were it not for the The United States alone can and should do the work.

Once the French company bought out, and arrangements made to complete the work Colombia will have a clearer vision of the situation, will see how greatly it will be to her advantage, how it will add to her wellbeing, and then, following our national sentiment of fairness and justice in dealing with the people of the world, we can and will make an equitable and just arrangement.

Our Government has tried to negotiate in There is nothing else now to do but t. Time passes and the French offer may be withdrawn after March 4. We owe a duty to the world, and knowing it should do it, and the future will justify our work and the nations applaud our determination NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Pensions for Judges Who Have Served

Long. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter by "A Layman" on the importance of pensioning our Judges is most timely. The bir association is going to take up the "question of commercial positions being accepted or held by Justices of the Supreme Court It is to be hoped that in discussing this ques ion they will go to the root of the matter and

attack not results, but cause.

The proper outcome of such a discussion would be a Constitutional amendment pro viding for a suitable pension for our Judge who have served for twenty or twenty-five years and are forced to retire by reason of the age limit. This would benefit only those nembers of the bench who had served the people so faithfully as to deserve a reelection at their hands, and surely our wealthy State can go a step farther and care for such faith-

ful servants in their old age. It is idle to criticise results that inevitably spring from the conditions that we have created. Let no fault be found with our ble and upright Judges who find it necessar to "accept commercial positions" to prevent their being left without means of support

when the age limit is reached. The bir association should at once dray up an amendment providing for the pension ing of our Judges. There should be no diffi culty in bringing it to a successful issue. A TAXPAYER

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. The Coal Trust of 1606-7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The resent scarcity of coal may make the following extracts from Pepys's Diary of interest; Dec. 8, 1666 - And the city in great want, coals peing at 3 pounds 3 shilling per chaldron as I am told. ness of coals, being at 4 pounds per chaldron, the weather, too, being most bitter cold. March 7, 1667-The coldest day that ever was bered in England, and God knows coals at a

very great price.

June 23, 1667—The great misery the city and King om are like to suffer for want of coal in a little tim is very visible and it is feared will breed a mutiny. June 26, 1067-Such is the want already of coal and the despair of having any supply, by reason of the enemy's being abroad, and no fleet of ours to secure them, that they are come this day to 5 pounds to shillings per chaldron.

A chaldron was equivalent to a ton and a quarter. At the rate of 5 pounds 10 shillings, therefore, per chaldron coal was quoted at \$23.50 per ton. Money at that time is supposed to have been worth about twice what it is as present, so poor old Pepys had to pay the iniquitous coal trust of his time \$46 per ton for warmth sufficient to enable him to set down in his diary his condemnation of the extortion.

A CHURCH. NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your praise worthy editorial of last Friday in which the hope was expressed "that Congress will see fit" to grant late United States Surgeon Ree 1's family questionably true that "no money can ever pay for such services as Dr. Ree i's," as is shown by his discovery of the cause and means of prevention

discovery of the cause and means of prevention of yellow fever.

There is another instance of invaluable service to our country, which in this case, the errors of history and heartless indifference seem determined to accredit to another. I refer to the case of Dr. Theodore R. Timby, the acknowledged inventor of the revoiving gun turret of the original Monitor. This man is still living and is in need. To the credit of both Senators Platt and Depew of his native State, bills were drawn by them and presented by each during the last session of Congress for the relief of this veteran inventor, and there, for some unexplained reason, the matter seems to rest.

FOR A NAVAL RESERVE OF 20,000. Bill Introduced Providing for That and for a Naval Militia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Bills providing for a naval reserve and naval militia were introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Perkins of California of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The bills, it is understood, have the indorsement of the Navy

The Naval Reserve bill provides for the enrollment for five years and annual training of a force of not more than 20,000 men all American citizens, who have had seafaring experience. Preference in the appointment of officers of the reserve is to be given to graduates of the Naval Academy, men who served in the navy during the Spanish war, and officers who have seen three years' service in the naval militia. The President is empowered to call out this reserve in war or imminence of war, and during service the navy articles shall apply and navy pay shall be given. The bill appropriates \$200,000 annually for the maintenance of the reserve. The Naval Militia bill provides that each

The Naval Militia bill provides that each State may set apart as naval militia so much as it sees fit of the organized militia provided for in the Militia act, approved Jan. 21, 1903, and that the naval militia shall have the same relations to the United States Government as other militia. It is to consist of seafaring men, ship owners and builders, yachtsmen and engineers capable of handling marine machinery. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to appoint inspecting officers to train the militia and formulate regulations for the organization, discipline and equipment of the militia. In war service the militia shall be under navy pay and subject to shall be under navy pay and subject to the naval regulations. The appropriations made by Congress for the maintenance of the naval militia is to be apportioned among the States by the Secretary of the Navy.

NEGROES WRITE TO ROOSEVELT. Flood of Letters From the Yazoo Delta Asking Land or Money.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—The discussion of the Indianola post office in the Yazoo Delta has reached the large negro population of that region. The great mass of the negroe know little about the office, except that the President has in some way come to the relief of negroes, and is showing himself their friend.

The old idea that the Government will give each negro forty acres and a mule or pay a pension for the years of slavery is said to be current again. Postmasters in the delta report that never before in the history of the offices has there been such a volume of mail addressed to Washington. Every negro who believes the Government owes him a living has indited a missive to the President advancing his claims and asking immediate consideration. Especially has this been true of the Clarksdale post office, which has almost been flooded with letters addressed to the President.

President.
The address varies. Sometimes the mis The address varies. Sometimes the missive is directed to President Roosevelt, at others to Captain, Governor, Colonel and Mr. Roosevelt. The Postmasters say that if this flood of letters to the President continues it will raise their offices from fourth

LOST D. O. MILLS'S TAX.

When His Assessment Was Raised He Swore

It Off as a Non-Resident. Last year D. O. Mills was assessed in this city on \$1,000,000 personally. Replying to the notice served upon him last spring, Mr. Mills told the Commissioners that his legal residence was in San Mateo, Cal. and that he was not called upon to pay any personal tax in this city. He added, however, that as he spent most of the year in New York he did not desire to escape entirely the obligation of paying personal taxes in this city, and that he would be willing to pay on a basis of \$250,000. It is understood that Mr. Mills was willing

to pay on the same assessment this year The Commissioners, in fact, were so in formed. But they put up the assessment to \$500,000 and insisted that Mr. Mills should swore off entirels, on the ground the was not a legal resident of New York.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

Senate Committee Removes Duty on All Articles Except Sugar and Tobacco. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.- The House bill reducing the tariff on merchandise coming into the United States from the Philippines from 75 per cent. of the Dingley rates as at present, was to-day amended by the Senate Committee on the Philip-pines so as to remove the duty entirely on all articles except sugar and tobacco On these the rate was fixed at 50 per cent A provision was inserted permitting the importation into the Philippines free of duty, for a period of five years, at the discretion of the Philippine Commission, of materials from the United States to be ed in the construction of steam or electri

The New Archbishop of Canterbury.

railways or other public works.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All that certain aggregate of Christendon which ivocally sustains the fundamental position of the Protestant Reformation will cerely rejoice that the newly elected Archbishop of Canterbury can be squarely defined as a "Broad Church Evangelical," or a genuine, loyal supporter of the "Protestant Reformed Religion:" showing that in England at least, the Evangelical cause is by no mean the defunct mummy which American Ritualism would intone us to believe it is in this free country. (As also your well-informed correspondent, "B. D. Oxon," testifieth con-

free country. (As also your well-informed correspondent, "B. D. Oxon," testifieth convincingly.)

The small burden of this message, however, is chiefly to call attention to one great and glorious testimonial in favor of Dr. Davidson, specially noticed, namely, that he is condescendingly disparaged by the Saturday Review, for I reckon that few things nore highly bespeak true dignity, whether of character, letters or political eminence, than either the Saturday Review's malignant censure or its overweening faint praise. That naper, for all fair-minded society, is the organ a outrance of diabolical venom, nefarious defamation.

defamation.

There is generous occasion for Christian thanksgiving in the appointment of Dr. Davidson to the Anglican Primacy.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 21.

Q. E. D.

How Gravedigger Beetles Work.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The gravedigger beetle formed the subect of an interesting experiment that was onducted recently by an ingenious student at the university.

The young man had secured from some

place or other four hale beetles of the grave-digger variety. He put them in a box filled with earth and then he threw in to them a small dead sparrow. Instantly the beetles began to dig beside the bird. They worked like beavers for two hours, when one of their beavers for two hours, when one of their number, for some reason or other, ceased. But the rest kept on for three hours more when all dropped out but one. He indomi-tably continued, and in a little while he had finished a hole just big enough for the sparrow and six inches deep. Then, with a Herculean effort he shoved the bird into the grave, and, with his companions, piled on the soil again. For several weeks the experiment of the student went on, and during it the and, with several weeks the experiment of the student went on, and during it the beetles buried five frogs, two grasshoppers, four birds and a mole.

These gravediggers lay their eggs in dead four birds and a mole.

These gravediggers lay their eggs in dead flesh, and then bury the flesh. Their larve, hatching out underground, feed on the carrien provided by their thoughtful parents till they are ready, as full-fledged beetles, to come up out of the earth. Then, they, too, take up the grave-digging trade.

Crawford—I expect to get my daughters well married by giving them a good education. Crabshaw—I think you'd succeed better if you

POETIC APPEAL FOR JUSTICE. The Writer a Vietim of a Fraudulent Schem in This City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-A resident of New Orleans, with a soul full of poetry, went up against a fraudulent mail scheme, with neadquarters in New York, some time ago, and to-day the Postmaster-General received a poetic appeal that those who relieved him of his coin be punished. After telling how he read in a New Orleans paper a flattering advertisement of the Standard Pen Company of 218-222 Fulton street, New York, and sent a remittance to the company for the inevitable "outfit," he concludes as

follows:

I then wait for the outfit to arrive so I could get to work. The days passed and still it came not. I saw the sun rise in the east, travel through the sky and sink in the west, saw fair Luna rise in the wake of the departing sun, saw the stars far up in the heavens keep their solitary vizil until the morning sun appeared and dispelled the mists and a new day was born. And still I waited. The days ressect into weeks and still no tidings from the Standard Pen Company.

into weeks and still no tidings from the Standard Pen Company.

Who shall know of the anguish suffered, as day after day the postman's cheery whistle was heard, a wild rush to the door ended in expectancy of receiving the long-sought-for letter, and still it came not. There is a limit to the sufferings of the human soul, and when I could bear the terrible strain no long rI wrote to the Standard Pen Company again and the letter was returned by the postmaster at New York with "fraudulent" stamped in staring letters of red across its face.

I do not, oh, I do not, expect to get my money back, but it would give me worlds of satisfaction if I could learn that the officials of the Standard Pen Company were the guests of one of the Government hotels located at Leavenworth or Joliet.

NO SILVER SET FOR GRAY. The Democratic Leader Spurns a \$1,000

The Democratic organization of the Eighth Assembly district in Brooklyn had its annual ball at Sangerbund Hall on Wednesday night, and John Morrissey Gray, who a few years ago ousted the McGarryites from the leadership of the stormy political balliwick, was of course the star

of the occasion. The managers of the affair had intended to surprise their chieftain with the presentatation of a set of solid silver, for the purchase of which \$1,000, it is said, had been subscribed by his constituents. For some reason, however, this part of the programme was omitted, nor was the silver set visible at any stage of the festivities.

at any stage of the festivities.

It was explained yesterday that Mr. Gray had been informed of the intended surprise and also about some friction over the manner in which the subscription list for the costly gift had been made up and that he vetoed the project. There is much speculation as to what will be done with the set, each piece of which is said to be engraved with the name of John Morrissey Gray.

RETALIATES ON THE POLICE. Congressman Fitzgerald Prevents Increase

of Chief Sylvester's Salary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.- In retaliation for his arrest last inauguration day and the upholding of the officer who arrested him y Major Sylvester, the chief of police, Representative Fitzgerald has succeeded in having removed from the District appropriation bill a provision to increase Major Sylvester's salary from \$3,300 to \$4,000 a year. Mr. Fitzgerald makes no secret of the fact that he is paying Major Sylvester back for what he regards as his

Sylvester back for what he regards as his unfair action in siding with the officer. Mr. Fitzgerald was arrested for insisting upon passing the police lines while the inaugural parade was passing. He had no pass and when the officer stopped him, it is said, he indulged in some unparliamentary language. An effort was made to induce Mr. Fitzgerald to withdraw his objection, but he refused and the bill went to the Senate without the increase.

MR. BARNEY CAN'T STOP TUNNEL Injunction Refused for Third Time Gen

eral Good Outweighs Private Injury. Charles T. Barney, who complains that his house and property at Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street are being damaged by the excavations necessary for the contruction of the tunnel, has failed for the third time to get an injunction from the courts to stop the building of the subway at that point on the ground that the originally sanctioned plan was materially de-

viated from, to his injury. In refusing him an injunction Justice Leventritt says:

"A traffic-congested city awaits the opening of the underground railroad like a deliverance and the fulfilment of a prophecy. The Court should not lightly interfere to rections this arguing by ayar a single postpone this opening by even a single day. The slight injury to the plaintiff is quite lost in the magnitude of the tunnel improvement, and the large public need.

NEGRO SUES FOR BANISHMENT. Was Run Out of Grimes County by White Men-Asks \$40,000 Damages.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22 .- During the past rear a large number of negroes have been driven out of Grimes county in eastern Texas by an organization calling themselves the White Men's Union. All negroes free to emigrate have done so. Among them was Simon Curtis, who moved to Houston Centre, and who to-day filed in the United States Court at Houston suit for \$40,000 damages against the waite men who compelled him to leave his home in Grimes. pelled him to leave his nome in Grimes.

It is the first suit of the kind ever brought in Texas, and is likely to affect the movement prevailing in many of the eastern Texas counties to get rid of the negroes.

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN. The New Anti-Trustism the Opposite of American Principles.

A Correspondent in the Richmond Disputch Roosevelt, in his Message to Congress, recom-mended national control of "trusts," a New York paper printed a cartoon representing him as the triumphant gamecock crowing over his disabled rival. Mr. Bryan, whose last tail-feather he had plucked and is appropriating. The President, who is almost as versatile as Mr. Bryan himself. is universally considered an honorable man, and the cartoon did neither of the distinguished gen-tlemen justice. Still, it served the purpose of showing how far we have drifted from the prin ciples of Democracy-or, if that word offends, from the principles of the Government.

When the two foremost leaders in the country unite on a policy which might suit paternal Russia. but which the Anglo Saxon has a ways viewed with suspicton, it is time for the people who cite the words of Thomas Jefferson to look up their old works on political economy.

Episcopal Conclusions From the Census of New York Church Attendance.

From the Church Eclectic. A few of the deductions that may be made from census of church attendance in Manhattan are that while it cennot be said that any one religious body has the monopoly of church going, other hand it must be admitted, we fear, t church going habit is weaker with members of our own Church (the Episcopal) than it was in former years. The general unrest following the former years. The general unreal following the retail movement may be one cause, the revision of the Prayer Book helping to foster that unrest may be another, the lack of uniformity in the doctrinal utterances of preachers may be an additional factor in the case, and so may be the attempt to consolidate little parishes into large once. All these may be among the reasons for large ones. All these may be among the reasons for the lamentable fact that with the solitary exception of the Lutherans, our church people show the lowest Another deduction is that preaching attracts

If, the census be examined as a whole, the showing is far better than we expected. Religion has not lost its hold on the citizens of New York

Down on 'Em. De Style-The death rate has decreased this